Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUE H. R. CURTIS, PRESIDENT.
Theries H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin,
Tratary and Treasurer; Philip S. Cellins, John B.
Illiams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Cinus H. R. Conris, Chairman. H. WHALEY..... Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Pustio Langes Building, Published daily at Fortil) Longer Holding, Independence Squars, Philadelphia.

Done Cantasi. Broad and Chestnin Streets Labric Cirt Press-Union Building W Toss. 170-A Metropolitan Tower risout 556 Ford Building Louis 409 Globe Democrat Politics ticaso. 1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS!

BURSCRIPTION TERMS
By carrier, six tents per week. By mail, postpaid mutaids of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage is required, one month, twenty-five cents; one year, three dollars. All mail subscriptions payable in advance.

Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN \$000

ET Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-ATON OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR TANDARY WAS SOULS

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916

'Tis Heaven alone that is given away: 'Tis only God may be had for the asking. -J. R. Lowell.

Mr. Wilson is quoted as expressing the wish that he had learned a trade. Cabinetmaking. for instance.

Despite the growing use of self-starters, the 1916 model Ford peace plan, like the last year's model, will be started by a crank,

The announcement that Milwaukee has the lowest water rate in America is another instance of the usual effect on prices of lack of

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proves that the powder makers have not got all the profit from war munitions. The charges of "contempt" which are facing

certain brewers in the Pittsburgh probe are

only a weak imitation of what awaits the same brewers afterward. The Grand Duke Nicholas appears to have been "shelved" in the Caucasus in much the

same manner that Mr. Roosevelt was shelved

in the Vice Presidency. the most pathetic of all objects, a punctured balloon," is the comparison chosen

by M'Liss. But the thanwhichest of pathetic sights is a punctured pacifist. It is understood that the marble head of the President that has been ordered for the St.

Louis convention is to be used on any recalcitrant who tries to bust the slate. Count Tisza says it would be a crime for

the United States to take part in the European war. It's unfortunately up to the nations whose cause the Count upholds.

If what Doctor Salmon said at the feeble minded exhibit about the ease with which defectives can enter the country is true, 'here is need for a radical reform at Ellis Island.

The influx of immigrants from Europe after the war will probably be completely offset by the emigration from our shores of American tourists going to view the battlefields and

A very desirable testimonial of the value of rapid transit comes from Frankford. Two new schools are asked by the 45th Ward Sectional School Board, to insure against the crowded conditions which the new L line will bring to that section. The business men of Frankford are banking on population and prosperity as a result of high-speed transportation, and they are banking on a sure thing.

The activity in photographing events of the day in Philadelphia, which has been carried on by the Evzning Ledger, has more than one side. It is almost unbelievably rapid, it is allinclusive and-this is the item which may cause surprise it is artistic. Proof of that Hes in the fact that photographs made for the EVENING LEDGER and used in the EVENING LEDGER merely as pictures of news events have been awarded prizes and mentions at the photographic exhibit now going on in this city. The modern newspaper is in many ways a real artistic treat and the photograph, intelligently treated, is the sauce.

It has been said that the memory of the ublic is very short. As a matter of fact, It has been said that the memory of the public is very short. As a matter of fact, the memory of the individual member of the community is far from long. A Cleveland newspaper proved this the other day by when it sent a corps of reporters around culhe city to ask the most prominent business men to give the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. About 30 per cent. of these questioned confessed that they could of those questioned confessed that they could not remember. The remaining 10 per cent. had a hazy notion and some were able to give the last name of the official. How would such as investigation go in Phila-delphia? How many persons could tell offhand and without consulting a manual the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. To go farther, and perhaps fare worse, how many persons could tell, without scratching their heads, the name of the vice President of the United States. Comparatively few. we venture to say, and yet the present Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania has been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the State for years. Why not try recalling such names and also the slates of notable public events as a mean of cultivating the memory." Editorial force of cultivating the memory !- Editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer

a matter of fact, the number of those tto answer question No. 8 of the quiz on day was comparatively large.

I it is a surprise to learn that only 54,000 tomers use residential electric lighting. surprise is not a matter of congratulation the Philadelphia Electric Company, That meern is distinctly a business which must dapt itself to the development of Philadel ilds, and no matter how great its profits may be must be untiring in service. Cleveland, with half our population, has almost twice as many customers, according to the testimony given Tuesday before the State Public Service Commission. The gist of the expart's criticism was that the company's property valuation was too high and its harnes correspondingly exerbitant. The 54,two who are pusing 2.7 cents per kilowatt hour would be totably pleased at the reducthen for 4.9 cents at which rate, the critic on to the company could still pay cathe

mates. One has become rather suspicious of experts' figures. The main thing is that the Philadelphia Electric Company cannot afford to reject good advice. Its present rates are unquestionably a bar against further rapid extension of the service.

THE MACHINERY OF THE CLOCK

An important editorial in a newspaper is the composite production of many minds. The newspaper as an organism, not the individual, speaks. Editors are not malicleus scoundrels. They are the Accelerators of

You are, sir, a malicious scoundrei and ought to be burning in hell" is an excerpt from a letter recently received by the The occasion for such violent language was this newspaper's vigorous support of the national honor and its criticism of those persons, in and out of Congress, who advocated a policy of scuttle and praised expediency as supreme wisdom in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

There seems to be an idea prevalent among people who know nothing of the inner workings of a newspaper that some square-jawed. dyspeptic individual with a chronic grouch, the editor, spends his days and nights thinking up means of venting his spleen. Others imagine that the cruel barbarian meets the emissaries of foreign Governments in dark places late at night to receive from them in cash the price for his betrayal of his own country, Still others, living in their own little circles, are convinced that the editor is going out of his way viciously to attack or misrepresent them.

As a matter of fact, there is one goal toward which a newspaper is constantly aiming, and that is the truth. It is forever seeking it. Its scores of reporters are engaged in that pursuit exclusively. Not only is truth in relation to facts eagerly sought, but in arriving at an opinion as to the correct view when any great controversy is raging the most extraordinary care is taken. An editorial article is seldom the opinion of one man. It represents the composite expression of many men, who have been trained to think and weigh with the con-

science of jurymen the evidence in the case. There is a council of the editors of the EVENING LEDGER every day, at which there is full and exhaustive discussion of current issues. When a conclusion has been reached as to the position to be taken by the paper, the writing of the editorial is assigned to the editor particularly fitted to do the work. It is then subject to revision. Every important editorial, therefore, as it finally appears in the paper, is the product not of one, but of many minds. It is the expression of the newspaper and not of some particular person on the newspaper. So, in the preparation of a cartoon. although the visualization of the point to be made is peculiarly the artist's own expression,

it is the paper and not the man that speaks.

But no matter what the care in editing, errors are certain. There are occasional mistakes in Judgment. But the precautions taken to avoid such mistakes are stringent. Violent partisans, acting on the theory that "those who are not for us are against us," construe anything not distinctly favorable to them as inimical. Occasionally some ignoramus, who thinks he knows it all, finds an error which is obviously typographical, but he does not fall to write in to say that whoever wrote the article "was an ass." Not long ago a typesetter who thought that he knew more than Shakespeare changed a quotation from the great bard to conform to his own ideas. It appeared in the altered form in one edition only, but that edition had not been on the streets an hour before the office was deluged with corrections by telephone. But not one of those offering a correction assumed for a moment that the error might be typographical. They were all convinced that some editor was rant and did not know his busin Philadelphia evidently knows its Shakespeare.

Not long ago a publisher came from a large American city to Philadelphia to ask this question: "To what do you attribute the great success of the EVENING LEDGER?" We were inclined to tell him that the singleness of the paper's purpose, namely, its devotion to the interests of Philadelphia, and its fairness doubtless were contributing factors. During the long and sometimes bitter fight for transit for instance, we did not, we believe, receive even one letter of protest against our presentation of the news or our interpretation of it.

The EVENING LEDGER is, in fact, largely edited by its readers and always for them For every "knocking" letter received there are a score containing commendation and helpful suggestions. Sometimes the complaints are very peculiar. One man was particularly indignant and accused us of bigotry because we had no account of a certain religious gathering in which he participated. He was very shamefaced when shown that a "story" had appeared in all editions under a display head. He had been searching for it so eagerly that he had missed it.

The EVENING LEDGER is the people's newspaper and welcomes criticism, favorable or unfavorable. The more of the latter it gets, the more helpful the morning mail. The editorial policy is militant whenever militancy is required. The exposure of the liquor "slush" fund in the 1914 campairn was made, for instance, only because publicity alone could prevent contamination of the ballot. As a result of that exposure, the Grand Jury investigation in Pittsburgh is now under way. So, too, the Evening Ledgen took up the battle for transit because of a deep conviction that further delay in this matter would work untold injury to the city. But we have been able to accomplish many things quietly. Mayor Smith did not hesitate a moment to take up the suggestion of lighting "Father Penn," and before the Associated Advertising Clubs of America meet here in June City Hall will be bathed in light every night.

The editors are not "malicious scoundrels." They are Accelerators of Progress.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS

FINE dramatic action must be credited to A President Wilson in his demand that a vote be taken on the McLemore resolution warning Americans from armed ships. In simplest terms Mr. Wilson is calling the hysterical bluff of last week. And with a boyish' energy which is not usual with him he is "double-during" Congress to balk him.

The moral effect of this move has been tremendous. Leaders who had taken it upon themselves to warn the President that the resolutions would pass are now assuring him that he will get what amounts to a complete vote of confidence. It is probable that neither the McLemore nor the Gore resolution will ever come to a vote, since a resolution indorsing the President's course will more than cover the situation. It will be an astonishing thing indeed that the Congress which has cried loudest about the President's tyranny abould indorse it so willingly when put to the test. The attitude of the country, at least, needs its vote. As between Congress and meters il 1 a fair submittee of President it his stuck manfully to the President ling too, is sub- dent turning even from well founded criticism to uplied his hands.

Tom Daly's Column

GOD BLESS YOU! (W. J. B. to W. W.)
Although we parted months ago My love still hovers o'er you, To puttle your erring feet and show What pitfalls lie before you. I watch your step, your every step; My eye each movement seeth. Indeed, I am the faithful shep-Herd, though the hireling fleeth I frown upon the brutal ways Of those who holdly slam you, For I prefer that English phrase Which naks the Lord to bless you.

I was your guide some months ago. But in your heart's red centre: You're reckoning me now, I know, A great (or great tor-) mentor. Where'er your erring footsteps wend, Remember I who love you Am always near to act as friend, And, maybe, gently shave you. A man of peace, I loathe the ways Of those who boldly slam you; I like the English in my phrase Which asks the Lord to bless you.

Miss Moller has achieved her chief fame aliss Moller has achieved her chief fame in a series of silhouette dances, which she was unable to render last night. She believes that by a system of free, easy movements it is possible to develop the body to keep perfect health. Proper exer-cise. Miss Moller believes, will rid women many bills.

WHEN we read the above in a local con-temp, yesterday morning we got excited and reached for the telephone. But our home phone was busy, owing, perhaps, to friend wife's indulging in the customary morning lung exercise on the butcher, grocer and such like bill-making folk.

Oh, well, perhaps it was only a blundering compositor and not Miss Moller who said

Rhymsters and Mr. Wister

Great Lunders: Make the poets "cease Firing" on Mr. Wister—Oh, not to save the nation's peace, Or him another blister: But for a reason for more sad: Their verse (like his) is all an inches. JOHN LUTHER LONG.

Dear John-Your views excite our praise; But look at what the headline says. Foor "rhymsters"! It is things like these That show them lacking, John, in e's.

H. H. H. suggests this Prize Contest:

In what direction is Havana, Cuba, from the nost southerly point of the mainland of Florida? All answers, to receive consideration, must be ecompanied by a statement, sworn to before a notary (50c., please.) that the answerer didn't look it up in the atlas. Announcement of prizes later. Contest closes

at 12 noon of the date of this issue.

THE TOWN'S PET WHEEZE

JOHNSTOWN.

The largest financial institution in captivity is the First National Bank of this burg. Why? Because it surrounds the United States (bank).

VONKERS

Yonkers (and Ed. Oliver is responsible for this graybeard) is next to the biggest city in

Oh, Very Well! There You Are! Don't put me where they fold the page

Else I'll be in a dreadful rage;

Or if These couplets hit the mean, Pray let the fold come just between And oblige, WILL LOIL

"T WROTE this," says H. H. H., "had it I typewritten, framed and hung it in various places about the house. Now, whenever I do anything wrong I turn to the nearest one. and somehow when the storm breaks it's always a mild, gentle little storm, that passes away almost before it is begun:"

I am, indeed, a very beautiful woman, My face shows, too, that I am intellectual, learned and refined.

My figure is perfect: it is of beautiful curves, yet it is motherly, and neither am I too slender. My carriage is the acme of cross and dismits.

grace and dignity.

My voice is soft and sweet, yet powerful when I will. It thrills the multitude, yet

soothes my child to sleep.

My mind is such that it communes with savants, yet it responds to the whisperings

My disposition is sweet and loving; my anner charnting.
I am tactful, I am witty, I am brilliant.
I am a perfect wife.

am a perfect mother. am a perfect woman. My only weakness is my husband, the poor shrimp!

Henrietta Hermione Hopkins George Washington

NO NOT ONLY A RHYMED STORY OF HIS LIFE RUT ALSO ALMOST A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THESE U. S. By GEORGE MORRIS.

Symposis of previous chapters, George had just finising doing what he had done and Pa had patted
his head for not telling a lie and he grew to be a
man and wan the Battle of Bunker Hill.)
The Thirteen Colonys were up in arms
And most of his mets were up in arms
For independence it must come
it all depended on every one
His men they done the best they could
Just like overs adder should
They truel him for they had faim
And fought to win for their country's sake

At Valley Forms the snow was deep it made his soldiers shiver and weep The winter there was hard on him the said fill site it out and min They suffered much they suffered brave And some were carried in their grave For the Stars and Stripes may ever wave For the country free and the country brave

And when he crossed the Delaware His army they were some big care The log the snow the winter rain

Now Independence it was sirned Let all the people shout and staint. The Liberty Bell hing from its you. And rains out freedom at every struke it rains until the sound came lack. The Bell it rains until it cracked George Washington was the man to win His was first in the hearts of his country men. (THE END.)

Seeing Things By the pale light of the moon Once I saw an octoroon Fishing in a soup tureen! Tell me, sir, what have you seen?

P. Villain

B. A. reports that if one were to walk on Catharine street below 4th one might see this A BOARD Carpenter and Builder

A bookstore circular announces: ENCYCLOPARDIA BRITANNICA-11th Edition-12 Por \$1.00 DOWN and \$1 mounts paraments of \$3.00 each on India paper, bound in acrossable dots "Hut," quaries if L. P. who calls dur attention to it, "how would one get one's payments put up in this fashion and wouldn't it cost sairs."



"I RECKON WE CAN GET SOMEWHERE NOW!"

HENRY M. RICE, OF THE PIONEERS

Type of a Wonderful Class of Men Who Went West and Built Commonwealths in the Wilderness

TT ISN'T so very long ago that Minnesota was a pioneers' country. Congress has just accepted for Statuary Hall a statue of Henry Mower Rice, who at 23 years of age went West to Minnesota when Minnesota was a sort of no man's land, an unexplored wilderness. That was in 1839.

In 1837, at Philadelphia, H. L. Ellsworth published "A Sketch of the State of Illinois." The subtitle of the book was "Suggestions to Emigrants." During the thirtles there were many accounts of the West written by travelers, describing the facilities for trade, fertility of the soil and rapidity of the growth of population. This is today, as very likely it was then, one of the most interesting of these descriptions.

The part with which we are just now concerned is this: "Among the number of advantages which the West has over the East may be enumerated the following: In the East the professions are monopolized by the older members: in the West the responsible duties of the professions are confided to the young men.

"Second. In the West greater inducements for the acquisition of a fortune being held out by the farming or agricultural interests and greater privations having necessarily to be encountered, the number of professional men is fewer than in the East, and, consequently, the field is more ample.

"Third. In a new country, everything being to build up and construct, greater opportunity is offered for the exercise of professional

Country of Young Men

"Fourth. The tendency of a new country be ing to develop and bring forward youthful talent, exerts a highly favorable influence upon boldness, force and originality of in-

"Now, in the West the population is mostly young, consisting chiefly of youthful adventurers, who have left their youthful homes with the determination to reap the advantages

of a new country." Rice was one of the enterprising emigrants of the thirties. He, perhaps, never read Mr. Ellsworth's account of the Western country; but he felt the lure of Western opportunity. Indeed, at the age of 19 he had reached the territory of Michigan. First, however, he had been born. That was in 1816 at Waitsfield. Vt. Before he started out to make fortune and fame he had gone through an academy and studied law two years. Whether he was thinking of fortune and fame at the time it is hardly certain, but probably he was. Most young men think of these things at one time or another. Henry Rice was ambitious. In his early years in the region which is now marked off by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota he followed various occupations of a frontier country-surveyor, post sutler of Fort Atkinson, agent of a furtrading company, fur trader on his own book In 1849 he settled in St. Paul, which until 1845 had been a straggling village of some thirty families of voyageurs and fur truders. In 1848 Minnesota had been cut off from Wisconsin and left without a government. Shortly afterward a territorial government had been organized. Rice soon became a territorial delegate to Washington, in which capacity he served two terms of four years each. He procured the passage of an act authorizing the framing of a State constitution preparatory to the ad mission of Minnesota into the Union. In 1858 he became one of the first two Seuntors of the new State of Minnesota. A war Democrat he strongly supported the Union cause and the Lincoln policies. Back home in Minnesota he was one of the prime movers in the building of the first railroad in the State and the establishment of a State university.

When Rice came to Minnesota the country was an unexplored wilderness. There were very few people except some soldiers at Fort Snelling and a few missionaries, and in addition to that the fur traders and their emploves. As a fur trader Rice became intimate with the Indians and very popular with them. They looked upon him with favor, because he always treated them fairly, and as a consequence he was largely instrumental in securing their consent to the opening of the country to white settlement. When he came to the State in 1839 the whole country except a little territory around Fort Snelling was occupied by nomadic bands of Sloux and Chippawa Indians. The first great problem of the embryo State was to secure those lands from the Indians and to obtain the removal of the ndians therefrom. In this matter Senator Rice was very active and efficient. He perhaps had more influence their anybody else with the indiane and as a result of his efforts

in the fortles and early fifties the Sioux and Chippewa Indians ceded to the United States most of the lands of Minnesota, and that opened the country to settlement and enabled it to embark on the great progress it has since Rounding Up the Indians

From the beginning of his career in Minne-

sota Rice took a leading part in public affairs, throwing himself energetically into every movement and enterprise projected for the development of St. Paul and the State. His gains he generously shared with the public, donating and raising funds for good roads and streets, educational enterprises and other means of frontier development. An early example of his influence and success may be illustrated by a contract given him in 1850 for collecting vagrant Winnebagoes and returning them to their reservations. The Winnebagoes were a powerful tribe before the white men came and long after. The Government, through presents and annuitles, persuaded them to vacate their mineral lands and move to the so-called "neutral ground" in Iowa. The gifts and annuities, however, were the ruin of the Winnebagoes. They became idle, dissolute, mischievous. A treaty was made with them effecting an exchange of the neutral ground for a reservation in northern Minnesota. But some of them refused to start on their journey, some fell out by the way and the tribe was scattered. Ill feeling between the whites and Indians increased. The Indians complained of bad faith and ill treatment. But they had so much confidence in the fairness and friendliness of Rice that they voluntarily chose him their sole commissioner and put their future in his hands. He established them on their reservation without difficulty and the threatened trouble was over. Flaws perhaps may be found in the public

career of this pioneer and commonwealth builder, but none that properly detracts from his chief distinction. He typifies a great movement, a great period of creation. Michigan, as Senator Clapp says, he "joined with those who, then in the flush of their young manhood, were engaged in this American task of building government, fitting our country for civilization and development along great and lasting lines-men then unknown but men who by their energy, their sturdy characters and wisdom, not only laid deep and broad the foundations of that great Commonwealth, but brought fame to themselves in their achievements. But this lure of the West that had called this race caused Mr. Rice to move further westward, until he found himself in what is now the State of Minnesota. I wish I had the descriptive power to portray the character of that class of men of which he was a fitting type. They were neculiar in themselves; their like is found nowhere else in our history. There was culture and refinement about them; they could adorn the bench, the Senate hall or my lady's parlor. There was a certain dash about them, and yet there was that fortitude, that courage, that power of endurance that enabled them to withstand all the severe and untried conditions of the western country."

The appointment of Mr. Brandels to the Supreme bench has created enough surprise to en-title him to membership in the "Look Who's Here" Club.—Washington Star.

MOVIES TO ADVERTISE BOLIVIA

The Republic of Bolivia is the first foreign country to make use of the movies in advertising its industries among the business men of the United States. Four reels of films have been are pured, based upon subjects that are intended to give some idea of the wealth, resources and business activities and customs of that netion and these have already been shown.

The Chicago branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has had sev eral opportunities to present these views be fore important clubs and association the first time that any considerable number American business men have been able to serve the actual daily conditions under which activities of one of the South American

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW And yet there are educated, well-informed copie who will ask, "Who is Charlie Chaplin?"-Springfield Republican.

There is hope that in some not too distant time the free seeds and unleage and public building and franking and kindred cylls will be mitigated, if not entirely eradicated—Kansas City Journal.

Overworked employes do not give good service. Both humanity and common sense business demand protection of women and children against exploitation at the expense of their health.-Boston Record. The penalty of indifference to duty is always the same. Very few men have ever cheated their way through life. Thousands have attempted to do it with miserable results and

The real issue in Cougress is whether the Consenuent of the United States shall rield in whole strong case to becomentary expediency and confess to a watching world that it is a chean in-first without the destruct or continue to wand by its principles when put of the to wand by its principles when put of the to wand by its principles when put of the to wand by its principles when put of the to wand by its principles when put of the towns to wand the course of the course of

fearful penalties to their loved ones.

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

1. There are frequent references to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Where is 11?

2. Who was Benjamin West? 3. What great American negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia?

4. Who is at the head of the American Red Cross! 5. What was the old name of Market street?

6. About how far is it from the German lines is Flanders to London?

7. What are sumptuary laws? 8. Name one member of the Federal Trade Com-

9. About how long does it take to go from Makes to Moscow via the Trans-Siberian Railway? 10. What is the actual worth of the metal in a sline

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Suedenhorst, counsels and charge d'affaires. 2. The Oregon displaced 10,238 tens, but a special 16,79 knots and was armed with 1 13-lich cus and 8 8-inch gams. The Pennsylvania (mosen type) displaces 31,400 tens, has a speed of 1 knots, is grand with 12 14-inch and 23 5-inch

Treaty signed between three grandsons of Chrismagne, 843 A. D. at that olace. Created father Gallle and Tentonic kingdoms and for sindowed wars over Alsace-Lorraine.

Champ Chark, Mo.: F. W. Mondell, Wyo.; William Kent, Cal.: J. H. Davis, Tex.; Win. L. La Fal-lette, Wash.

o.
e is on the netive list, by special legislatics.
Activity is, however, limited to being president
of the General Board.

metre is longer than a yard. 10. J. Hay Brown.

"One Taper Lights a Thousand" Editor of "What Do You Know"-I have been

searching without success for the poem which contains the following stanza: One taper lights a thousand, Yet shines as it has shone; And the humblest light may kindle

A brighter than its own. Can you or any of your readers find it for me

and tell me who wrote it?
CHESTNUT STREET.

Will some reader come to the assistance of Chestnut Street?

Paine Wrote It

Editor of "What Do You Know"—The following paragraph was recently read to me from a letter addressed to the President:

The character which Mr. W— has attempted to act in the world is a sort of nondescribable chameleon - colored thing called prudence. It is, in many cases, a substitute for principle, and is so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily slides into it. His genius for prudence furnished him is this instance with an expedient that served as is the natural and general nature of expedients, to diminish the embarrassments. expedients, to diminish the embarrassments the moment and multiply them after ward.

who wrote this attack to, or on, Mr. Wils

If we did we should be playing false memory of Thomas Paine, who wrote that safe graph is a letter to Mr. W., more familiar, known as the Father of his Country, more that a century ago. The whole letter will reput reading about reading aloud.

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Was Henry James ever married?

Referendum

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Has a merendum ever been used to choose a candidate for the Presidency? If so, when and by when The first referendum to choose a presidental candidate is now going on under the auspins of the Socialist party. Watch the papers after March 19 or thereabouts for the result.

Polyphemus and Ulysses

Editor of "What Do You Know"-I would like to find the poem which begins in this way A very remarkable history this is Of one Polyphemus and Mr. Ulysses: The latter a hero accomplished and bold. The former a knave and a fright to behold.

I wish also to know who is its author CLASSICAL STUDENT The poem called "Polyphemus and Ulyands by John G. Saxe, a humorous poet, who es oved great popularity 56 years ago. It is no is by John G. Saxe, a humorous poet, who so loyed great popular dy 50 years ago. It is pos-long to quote here, 5s it covers four pages is the volume of Saxe's poems, published in 1816.

We reprint the first page: POLYPHEMUS AND ULYSSES A very remarkable history this is Of one Polyphemus and Mr. Ulysses; The latter a hero, accomplished and bold. The former a knays and a fright to behold A horrid big giant, who lived in a dea, A horrid big giant, who lived in a dan, and dined every day on a couple of man. Ate a woman for breakfast, and dreadful to liad a nice little baby served up with his indeed, if there's truth in the sprightly narration of Homer, a post of some reputation. Or Virgit, a writer but little inferior. And in some things, perhaps, the outstanding superior—

Polyphemus was truly a terrible creature in manners and morals, in form and in feature For law and religion he cared not a count And, in short, led a life that was very inuruse What made him a very remarkable sury.
Like the late Mr. Thompson, he'd only one or
but that was a whopper—a terrible and
"As Large (Virgil says) as the dies of the and
A brilliant, but rather extravagent damp
Week means. I suppose, that his eye with